



NO. 147

MARCH 13, 1969

NEW YORK CITY

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SF STATE ROUND UP : ECLIPSE 1
CRAZIES PRESENT PIG'S HEAD.....5
GERMAN SDS'ER GETS ROYAL TREATMENT.....5
GEORGIA STUDENTS MARCH.....7
SHELL GOES TO THE OLYMPICS.....8
radical media bulletin board.....9
YOUR FRIENDLY TEXACO STATION: Oli-
gopoly in Action.....10
VIEW OF PRAGUE FROM HAVANA.....14
Captions for PRESIDIO PICTURES.....16
MULTITUDINOUS GRAPHICS.....

COVER CAPTION:

High School Blues CREDIT DAVID FENTON/
LNS

Be Watching for coverage on
the High School scene in coming
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LIBERATION NewsService

March 13, 1969
Issue #147
Published twice weekly
Subscription: \$15/month - \$180/year
160 Claremont Avenue, NYC 10027

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
Paid at New York, N.Y.

Telephone: 212 - 749 - 2200

FLASH FLASH FLASH! As this packet is going to press, S.F. bureau reports addition to S.F. State story. Hayakawa had threatened action against the Gator, S.F. State's school paper, because of their support of student activities concerning the strike. Now he has closed down the Gator after today's publication, and promises severe disciplinary action on the entire Gator staff--possibly suspension for all of them. See complete story on page 1 of this packet.

(Note to Editors: The following is a round-up story on the San Francisco State Strike. If you haven't been running individual stories on the strike, this will provide a good overview; the article also raises some important issues about strikes in general.)

THE SAN FRANCISCO STATE STRIKE:

ECLIPSE

by R. Giuseppe Slater

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- This is not an obituary. Not only would an obituary be premature, but it might also be inappropriate, for at this point one cannot tell if the "patient" is dying or melting into a new stage.

It is true that two months ago, the San Francisco State campus was girdled by picket lines that sometimes numbered in the thousands, classrooms were empty because average attendance had dropped below 20 percent, and the only people on campus were police squads on the march and occasional scab students scurrying quickly along the pathways.

Now, the grass is dappled with sprawling students enjoying the soft early spring days. People passing by carrying notebooks rather than placards under their arms, cafeterias and classrooms are full. In the mid-campus gathering area, the desks of organizations advocating off-campus social causes have once again reappeared: Biafra, Student-GI Peace March, grape boycott. Picketers are nowhere to be seen. Strike, what strike?

The question can be rephrased: have Hayakawa and Reagan and the Trustees and the cops really won? It depends on the definition of victory. The strike objectives have not been met. The school is not shut down. Furthermore, the reactionary tide is in full flood, repression and reprisal are the order of the day. That a temporary setback has been suffered nobody would deny. "Defeat" is something else.

It must be remembered that the administration and the government have nothing to gain. Their only objective is to preserve the status quo, and the longer they can hold on, the better their position. But, like the American position

in Vietnam, it's a no-win situation for them. The problems and agitation that produced the strike are not going to disappear because of one or two many setbacks. As far as the school is concerned, the important task is not to mull about "defeat" but to understand the set-back.

The White Terror

In 1819, the famous Austrian reactionary prince Klemens Metternich decided that the waves of student unrest sweeping through German universities had gone far enough. Acting in his capacity as chief minister for the Holy Alliance, he imposed a series of stern rulings known as the Carlsbad Decrees. Censorship, harassment, and restrictions--the student movement in Germany caused no trouble for the next three decades.

In 1969, S.I. Hayakawa is following the same strategy. Since the return of the teachers and the wilting of the strike, he has been ruthless, thorough and blatant in his crackdown.

Morgan Pinney, assistant professor of the Accounting Department and the only teacher from the School of Business to join the strike, attempted to return to his classroom last Wednesday only to find city policemen stationed outside his office door. The officers "escorted" the professor off the campus, and warning him not to return, told him that he had no business at S.F. State. This was the first and only indication given Pinney that the college no longer desired his services.

Other measures have also been developed to keep the faculty in line. The Weekly Performance Report, labelled by some "a new loyalty oath," requires each professor to sign a statement declaring that he has continued to teach classes at the properly scheduled time and place. Many professors, including some non-strikers, have refused to comply and have received certified letters informing them: "You are not performing your regularly assigned instructional duties as scheduled; therefore, these classes are being cancelled." It appears that Hayakawa is willing to purge whole departments in his mania to bring the faculty under his control.

As if this were not sufficient control,

student spies, including zealots from the Young Americans for Freedom, have been hired by the college at \$2 per hour to scrutinize the classrooms for absent teachers.

Hayakawa has especially focused on the Economic Opportunities Program which allows specially admitted minority students from disadvantaged backgrounds the opportunity of a college education. He has ordered that no people arrested in the strike can be hired by the EOP; because most of the instructors and assistants were third-world students themselves and were busted during the strike, this ruling has crippled the program. EOP leaders, observing that no other department has been saddled with this restriction, see it as one more specimen of the racist discrimination endemic to the college structure.

Hayakawa is also attempting to shut down the Daily Gator and the Open Process, campus newspapers which support the strikers. The Process went down when the Associated Students' funds were frozen (by the state attorney general with the backing of the administration.) The Gator, for years the official student newspaper, has held on, continuing to publish on credit.

Now Hayakawa has ruled that all campus journals must be approved by Publications Board or be suspended. When it came to light that the existing Board had already approved the Gator, Hayakawa declared that the Board had invalidated itself by its "lethargy," (it meets every two weeks or so). He announced preliminary plans for a new Board, over which he would wield much greater influence. Meanwhile, with impeccable reasoning, he has threatened to suspend the entire Gator staff if publication continues, precisely because the paper has not been cleared by a "legitimate" Board.

Governmental authorities have been doing their thing right along with Hayakawa. BSU strike leaders have been served with charges ranging from arson to inciting to riot. BSU On-Campus Coordinator Jerry Vernado, was ordered back into custody and had his bail boosted from \$3,000 to \$7,000

The Trustees and the Governor have already done their bit. Despite the fact that on independently-financed, independently-established School of Ethnic Studies was one of the major agreements that ended the AFT strike, the proposed College Budget for 1969-70 has completely ignored both the School and the promised Black Studies Department. And, Governor Reagan has vetoed a request by the Chancellor's office for one million dollars to continue the EOP program.

The College administration has defended these actions, claiming that the agreement only asserted that these programs would be independently-financed, "if funded at all." Despite AFT warnings about possible resumption of the strike, the administration has persisted with its semantical interpretation, even going so far as to say that, notwithstanding the settlement pact, EOP positions would be "bootlegged" from other departments if the legislature does not override Reagan's veto of the EOP budget.

The State of the Strike

The Third World Liberation Front and the Black Student Union have made it clear that their commitment to the strike is unchanged. Strike leaders feel the necessity for a period of retrenchment, a time for thorough political re-education. Nobody doubts that militant renewal of the strike will occur; it's just that now is not the time. It could be weeks, it could be months, but everyone takes it as an axiom that the struggle will be revived forcefully.

Meanwhile, incidents and actions periodically spatter the exhausted calm. AFT teachers have set aside class periods to allow activists to present the strike issues and discuss with opponents. Bombing incidents erupt now and again, and occasional busts are made for "obscenity" or "obstructing entrances." It is the pressure of a heavy hand which enforces the misleading tranquility; when the BSU began to march around the campus following a strike solidarity meeting, surprised cops swarmed from buildings like cockroaches startled from filthy stoves.

Meetings, discussions, pamphlets and rallies must carry the strike through the next phase. It

more...

is a crucial stage, a nurturing period. The inevitable militancy required to break the determined opposition faced by the strike

Some Difficult Questions

The question that remains: why has the strike faltered? Implicit in the question is the more significant query as to the efficacy of the student-teacher alliance.

It opens into a very ticklish decision the movement has faced before and must confront over and over again--just what is the value of aligning with liberal and often semi-establishment elements? The problem came up during the anti-war movement and the '68 campaign and persists throughout the spectrum of the black struggle. The S.F. State situation can serve as an important case study.

First, the gains accrued by the addition of AFT support: when the AFT went out on strike, it meant that college professors were on the picket line and not just hippie-leftist troublemaking students, it lent "legitimacy" to the S.F. State College strike. This was especially true when the AFT was able to maneuver the AFL-CIO S.F. Labor Council into granting strike sanction. There were measureable benefits from all this impressive conventional legitimacy, and the strike was much more effective--as a traditional strike--when the teachers were on the line. Classroom attendance fell below 20 percent, union members would not enter the campus, so the cafeteria closed and dormitory food service was suspended. The factory was having trouble processing its product.

There were drawbacks, however, and in the last analysis, they seem more important than the benefits. The AFT walkout changed the whole thrust of the strike, as teachers' issues became the focus of the dispute. This was not done intentionally, but it was almost inevitable. The mass media alone insured that this would happen, being much more eager to detail the rather conventional faculty complaints (working conditions, grievance procedure, and autonomy) than the radical student issues (social relevance of the college, and the authoritarian, class-based control of the educational apparatus).

The AFT walk-out was originally intended as supporting action for the students, with the faculty demands serving as something of a necessary prop. Yet, the very fact of their walk-out gave the establishment the opportunity to play down the student objectives and begin dealing with them as secondary matters. By treating the faculty issues as the ranking consideration in the strike, they were able to sap the immediacy of the TWLF demands. Then, when the professors settled, the undermined student offensive collapsed.

Another point: too much hope and expectation were based on the teachers after they joined the battle. It seemed so impressive to have faculty members out on the line; how could we possibly lose now? It was all the more of a blow when the AFT proved too weak to hold on, and when they folded, the unbalanced movement itself teetered on collapse.

The fact of the matter is that the TWLF and the AFT had very different conceptions of the struggle, and especially how to wage it. It comes down to the Black Panther exhortation, "By any means necessary."

Perhaps the two groups did not sufficiently understand the implication of each other's viewpoint. The TWLF was out for its demands, and anything that would force the Administration and the Trustees and the State to grant them would be acceptable. "Strike" by these terms because a tactic defined mainly by its effectiveness in achieving the goals. If it becomes necessary to shut the school down, then it must be shut down. Violence is not to be sought, but it must not be avoided if the opposition insists on responding in such terms.

The AFT supported the demands, but its conception of "strike" was a more limited and conventional one. In fact, the real motivation for the AFT walk-out was to end the weeks of violence and bloodshed that had plagued the campus during the closing weeks of 1968; their own strike never gained the high-water mark of closing down the school which the students alone achieved in the fall of '68. They sought to

play the game by the rules, with union sanction and negotiable demands.

By entering the conflict, then, the AFT converted a radical strike into a reformist one. There was nothing malicious or conspiratorial about this, it was merely a matter of different historical and philosophical perspectives. Unfortunately, the failure of the liberal strike damaged the radical strike which it had sought to aid and comfort.

Some Final Observations

What the State students are asking just cannot be effectively compromised. They are demanding the use of the campus as a base for the social involvement, training and politicization of third world students, who will then return to organize and energize their communities in the larger quest for power and restructuring of the society. This is a radical and even revolutionary thing to demand, and the Administration, the Trustees, and the State, all representing the threatened power structure, simply cannot and will not give in. It comes down to a matter of irresistible forces and immovable objects, and for this reason, this is not a strike that can be won quickly or easily.

It will take a much more solidly militant student base to gain the victory. Sympathizers are fine, but the highly mobilized opposition can only be blunted by active supporters. Even more elementary is the observation that this must be a student movement first and foremost: the faculty is not capable of pulling it through for them.

One returns to the definition of "victory" and "defeat." Defeat means the permanent surrender of the struggle; obviously this strike is not defeated. Victory is the realization of one's goals, something not yet accomplished in this case. The strike has suffered a set-back, but this term also requires elaboration. It is the kind of "set-back" the mountain climber encounters when, after steady ascent, he must reverse a small dip. A small loss after great pains.

It is the same with the State strike. The climb has been immense since November, and the dip is tiny compared to the heights gained. In the words of BSU's leader Varnado: "We shall

fight on, fail, fight on, fail again, fight again until, Victory."

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SOUTHWIDE MOBILIZATION

ATLANTA (LNS) -- Students, workers, blacks and GI's are planning to converge in Atlanta over Easter weekend for a "Southwide Mobilization Against the War in Vietnam and for Self Determination."

Mobe spokesmen have indicated that they expect several thousand people, making this the South's largest demonstration yet.

Nearly 40 area groups have pledged support for the action.

Organizers expected the weekend to bring together previously isolated groups and individuals, helping to build a larger and broader Southern movement.

Scheduled activities are as follows:

FRIDAY, APRIL 4 -- Vigil and march commemorating the life and death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5 -- Workshops on racism, poverty, imperialism, nonviolence, GI organizing, etc.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6 -- Southwide Mobilization: march and rally.

For further information, contact Southern Mobilization, Box 77012, Station C, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

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THE O'DWYER AWARD CRAZIES PRESENT PIG'S HEAD

by Carola Hoffman

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton was packed with some 2000 liberals in party clothes. The occasion was a national "Peace Convocation," sponsored by the Fund for Education in World Order.

The speakers included Senator William Fulbright, Senator Jacob Javits, Senator George McGovern, William Sloane Coffin, Hans Morganthau and Harrison Salisbury. Other "notables" like Paul O'Dwyer and Chet Huntley were there.

Glorified T.V. dinners were served and William Fulbright went to the podium to speak. From the right three waiters in red jackets moved in with napkin-covered plates. They mounted the dias, unhindered by any type of security. With a flourish they placed the plates in front of Senators Javits, Fulbright and McGovern and ceremoniously raised the napkins.

Lo and behold, the O'Dwyer Award was revealed--a nice fresh pig's head, complete with toothy grin.

A young woman leapt gracefully to the ledge behind the dias and unfurled the flag of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. The three waiters had donned pig's masks. The "head" waiter addressed Senator Fulbright as "William Racist Fulbright Pig" and told him he was receiving the "O'Dwyer Award" for his outstanding contributions to Racism, both at home and abroad.

The O'Dwyer Award is a large pig's head, named for its first recipient, Paul O'Dwyer. New Yorker O'Dwyer ran for the U.S. Senate last fall, in an attempt to co-opt the Movement. Other recipients of the O'Dwyer Award have been John Kenneth Galbraith, noted Democratic Party brain truster and intellectual ambassador of U.S. imperialism, and Nguyen Hun Chi, South Vietnamese Ambassador to the U.N. The Award is always ceremonially accompanied by Viet Cong flags, in keeping with the Vietnamese roots of the Award. In Vietnam, after the execution of village chiefs who cooperate with invading Americans and puppet troops, their heads are displayed on poles to

to the villagers.

The balcony suddenly erupted as NLF flags were dropped over the rail and leaflets fluttered down on expensively coiffed heads. Chants of "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh" and "Sirhan Lives" began.

The demonstrators returned to their tables and continued their loud comments. They charged Fulbright and his ilk of stepping on the bodies of black Americans and the Vietnamese in order to achieve power. "No more reform," they shouted. "Revolution!"

On being questioned about their organizational affiliation, demonstrators proudly said they were Crazies. Crazies??? The media couldn't believe it. "You must be crazy to say a thing like that!"

Robin Palmer, one of the biggest crazies, had kept up a running commentary on the speeches. Now Law'n Order moved in.

An 18th Precinct pig placed his hooves on Robin and announced he was "unda arrest." Robin was led from the dining room amid shouts of "Sirhan lives." He was followed by a string of crazies, cameramen and cops.

At the 18th precinct Robin was booked and charged with disorderly conduct. In court, he acted as his own attorney. Released on his own recognizance, he made it back in time for a 5 p.m. picket line in front of the Hilton.

Throughout the Convocation, various disruptions had occurred and by the time it was over, many guests looked slightly crazy themselves..

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GERMAN SDS'ER SUBPOENAED BY EASTLAND

by Bob Heilbroner

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- German SDS President Karl Dietrich Wolf, visiting the U.S. on a speaking tour, has received a healthy dose of Uncle Sam's official hospitality, capped by a subpoena to appear before James Eastland's Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Wolf is known to the U.S. government for

his involvement in the Sozialistische Deutsche Studenten, the German equivalent of the American Students for a Democratic Society; his treatment in this country suggests that Nixon's recent delight over the "increased atmosphere of cooperation" between the German and U.S. governments is more than a rhetorical flourish.

After three times rejecting Wolf's application for a visa, the government apparently changed its mind, deciding to offer the young German radical an elaborate welcome.

The welcome began at the Canadian border where Immigration officials awaited him with a lengthy memorandum on his political activities, and questioned him for an hour about his movement contacts in the U.S. Wolf was told that while he could not be officially admitted into the country, he would be paroled to San Francisco Immigration, where he was to report for further questioning in three days.

In San Francisco, after further questioning, he was paroled to Los Angeles, where, after further questioning, he was paroled to Chicago, where, after three hours of questioning by Chicago's top Immigration officials, he was paroled to New York City--meanwhile being reminded that he had not technically been "admitted" to the country.

The monotony was broken up when Wolf, in the company of three American SDS members, was followed for ten minutes to Los Angeles police, handcuffed, taken to the station, accused of stealing an automobile, and, of course, questioned.

Then, while speaking at George Washington University, in D.C., Wolf was handed the subpoena -- "pursuant to lawful authority YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Judiciary." The purpose? "To testify as to the circumstances of your entry into, and activities in, this country."

P.S. "Hereof fail not, as you will answer your default under the pains and penalties in such cases made and provided." Signed: James O. Eastland, Chairman.

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MILITARY SEARCHES GRASS

ROOTS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The Army is beginning to worry that too many "heads" are fighting the war in Vietnam.

The Pentagon released figures recently on the suspected use of "drugs" in the armed forces. Drug use in the military is on the rise, especially in Vietnam. There were 14,041 worldwide investigations in 1968 compared with 7,641 in 1967.

Frank A. Bartimo, Chairman of the Defense Department's Drug Abuse Control Committee stated that the increase in drug use is probably due to "greater focus on the subject."

Investigations in Vietnam included 3,225 cases of suspected marijuana use. However, there are no statistics available on the number of military drug-use convictions.

Bartimo reported that statistically, there are still more civilian drug users than military users.

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BUT YOU CAN'T TAKE THE COUNTRY OUT OF
SALEM....

NEW YORK (LNS) --It looks like 1969 may be a big year for changing names.

The House Un-American Activities Committee, always a progressive force for change, set the style by renomenclaturing itself the House Committee on Internal Security-- to its older fans, it will always be Un-American.

The President made his contribution by re-defining the goal of the arms race as a quest for "sufficiency" rather than "superiority." We need no longer be "better," he implied, only "enough better."

And now the American Tobacco Co. and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. are taking the "Tobacco" off their letterheads. American will become American Brands Inc. Reynolds has not articulated its new image, having so far been stumped for a title as imaginative as American's.

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GEORGIA STUDENTS MARCH

ON STATE CAPITOL

by Tom Coffin

LIBERATION News Service

ATLANTA (LNS) -- About 300 students from four Georgia colleges and several Atlanta high schools marched on the Georgia State Capitol March 5 to demand an end to racism in the state university system.

They were met first by heavily-armed State Troopers and then by the destructive cool of the city administration.

Student demands told the universities to re-evaluate recruiting policies, entrance requirements, scholarships, course offerings, course content and other university policies that reflect institutional racism. They demanded that students have an active role in the formulation and implementation of the changes.

Students were also demonstrating to insist that Georgia citizens have a right to congregate on public property. On Feb. 25, 200 students were met at the Capitol grounds by club-carrying state patrolmen, who denied them access to the Capitol. Six persons were arrested in that demonstration on charges ranging from assaulting a police officer to walking on the grass.

The March 5 demonstration was halted across from the Capitol building by four lines of helmeted, club-wielding State troopers stretched across the street.

The commander of the police force read to restless students a law prohibiting riotous behavior on Capitol grounds. He stated that "intelligence reports" indicated that "hard core demonstrators" were planning an assault on the Capitol.

This began a three-hour standoff, with demonstrators sitting in the street before the standing lines of police. Political discussion began over the bullhorns -- Free University in the street, under the eyes of the police and the media.

Three hours of discussion, argument, voting followed. Each time the decision was not to move, to remain in the street until ejected.

The demonstrators were ready for jail. They

were even ready for possible beatings by the police. They were not ready, however, for the cool of the city government.

Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen and Vice-mayor Sam Massell arrived at 3:30 with word that the city had negotiated with the state for the right of the students to march around the Capitol building. The State Troopers retreated to the Capitol grounds.

The organizers decided to march, but this time in the street. But soon, confused demonstrators moved to the sidewalk and continued silently, anti-climatically, to march around the Capitol.

[Tom Coffin is an editor of the Great Speckled Bird, an underground paper published in Atlanta.]

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CHANGE TO THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE

MT. PLEASANT, Mich. (LNS) -- The president of Central Michigan University chooses to see the present student protest on university campuses as a sexual rather than a political problem.

Institutions that are still wedded to the puritan ethic are in trouble today, President William B. Boyd recently told a meeting of secondary school administrators here. Students are no longer responsive to a system of rewards and punishments, he said. "Contemporary youth has neither fear of our whip nor lust for our carrots. We must revolutionize our methodology by replacing the puritan ethic with the pleasure principle as the motivating force in our schools."

President Boyd hastened to point out that while S.F. State and Berkeley are "victims of exploitation from intransigent radicals, not intransigent administrators," there is overwhelming evidence that the educational institutions need to be changed. He did not go into details about how the pleasure principle could provide the needed thrust in changing the present course of institutions of higher learning.

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OLYMPICS

LIBERATION News Service

CAPETOWN, South Africa (LNS)--South Africa is continuing with plans for its own all-white Olympics, funded by a donation of 75,000 pounds (\$180,000) from Shell Oil Company. The games are scheduled for April, 1969 in Bloenfontein, South Africa.

South Africa was barred from the 1968 Olympics in Mexico because of the racist composition of its athletics. But white supremacy here preserves its purity, thriving on just such gentle rebuffs. The government of Prime Minister Balthazar Vorster is protected from economic isolation by the big business maxim that "the internal politics of a country are none of our business, ^{unless} those politics interfere with the extraction of profits." And Apartheid, with its cheap labor market and sympathetic government, yields very high profits indeed.

Following the expulsion of South Africa from the 1968 Olympics, Shell made its donation "to promote national sports festivals" in the country. Vorster welcomed the gesture warmly and proposed the separate sports festivals be held for white and non-white athletes.

Thus far, only a white Olympics has been scheduled--the all-white restriction applies not only to athletes in the event, but also to the spectators. Invitations are being limited to athletes who made the highest showings in the Mexico Olympics. Automatically eliminated are all Black Americans, all Africans and Asians, and sportsmen from socialist countries.

To date, although several individuals have accepted invitations (none from the United States), the only nation which has agreed to field a full team is West Germany. A West German spokesman was quoted in the Johannesburg Star as saying, "No matter what other European countries decide there is no doubt whatever that we will be sending a team. We received invitations for 14 athletes -- and 14 athletes will be there."

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LIBERATION News Service

TEMPE, Ariz. (LNS) -- The check-endorsing habits of Dr. Warren White, assistant professor of mathematics at Arizona State University, have gotten him into trouble.

White paid a \$1 overtime parking fine with a personal check -- on the back of which he typed, "This money will not be used to support activities designed to harass heads, hippies or political activists in violation of their constitutional rights."

Apparently angered by White's support of the Constitution, Tempe Judge E.W. Halloran fired off a letter to University President Durham protesting "the ultra-liberal thinking and contempt for authority which seems to enslave the mind of some educators at the college level."

"He was harassing the court," the judge said. "He was fairly close to active contempt of the court because he was dictating terms to the court. You don't do that here."

Halloran's letter also expressed amazement that "an assistant professor of mathematics would even dare to flaunt a court of law in such a brazen fashion...I consider him to be a probable threat to the orderly management of your great University."

"I wasn't attacking him," said the judge. "I was attacking his contempt for the hierarchy of authority."

White said he was puzzled as to how much freedom one is permitted to exercise.

President Durham was reported out of town and unavailable for comment.

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UNDERGROUNDS UNITE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Staff members from Rat, Other Scenes, East Village Other, and other New York underground papers got together to protest the refusal of many New York newsstands to carry underground papers.

On March 5, they passed out free issues of various undergrounds for nearly an hour at Sheridan Square newsstand, one of the city's busiest.

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From THE FIFTH ESTATE (1107 W. Warren, Detroit, Michigan 48201): "We offer free subscriptions to servicemen stationed in Vietnam and a reduced rate for GIs stationed anywhere else. We think the political effect has been great. We now have almost 500 Vietnam GIs on our mailing list and about 150 other GIs in other places. If each LNS paper were to offer the same setup I think we could flood the armed services with underground and radical papers. It has been our experience that GIs respond better to underground papers than they do to ones such as the Bond, etc." 5th Estate Staff

* * * * *

ANARCHOS NEEDS HELP. The Anarchos Print Shop has been destroyed by fire. If you can offer help, contact them at PO Box 466, Peter Stuyvesant Station, New York City 10009.

* * * * *

From INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES, 1520 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

A CALL TO PERFORMING GROUPS: If you have to sell tickets to support yourselves and if you're tired of having your own people shut out of performances for lack of bread--Let's agree to use the local underground press offices to:

1) leave liberated tickets (our responsibility to liberate them), or

2) leave instructions as to the best means of free entry ("Come to 16th St. entrance at 7:00 o'clock as part of the company")

Insert code words (Suggestion: UFD - underground free orifices) in straight advertising to hip the Community to your intentions. Stand behind anyone who is questioned.

PERFORMANCES BELONG TO THE PEOPLE

(Marc Estin, American Playground, Washington D.C.)

* * * * *

From a staff member of the S.F. EXPRESS TIMES:

"Cultivate joy now, so that you will be able to get the most out of the revolution when it comes. Don't be a propagandist. You don't say to a virgin, 'Hey, let's fuck'--not if you really want to fuck. You have to be so beautiful that she can't resist the temptation to grab hold of you."

The EXPRESS TIMES is now putting out public service leaflets, as well as special one-page editions which are directed to specific audiences (i.e. their Bush St. edition was published exclusively for the white-collar employees of Standard Oil.)

Recent public service announcement reads as follows: "NOTE TO REVOLUTIONARIES What you want to do is avoid stopping a bullet. It is basically a question of developing a good sense of timing. You want to do a soft shoe round the bullets. Shuffle off gaily to the music and wave your cane just a moment before that magnum slug arrives at the spot you were just in." This announcement is accompanied by a picture of glass shattered by 5 presumably bullet holes.

* * * * *

The HAIGHT-ASHBURY MEDICAL CLINIC announces the publication of a JOURNAL OF PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS (semi-annual). The H-A Medical Clinic is a

non-profit tax exempt California Corp, supported by private donations. It acts as an out-patient medical service and referral unit, and serves as a "link between cultures." It is also doing drug research. The JOURNAL has as its purpose the compilation and dissemination of objective information on the use and abuse of psychedelic drugs. Single copies of the journal cost \$2.75. Interested people can write to the JOURNAL at P.O. Box 27278, S.F. Calif. 94127

* * * * *

MANUAL FOR DRAFT-AGE IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA (\$2 single issue, \$1 each for bulk (10). Write to: P.O. Box 764, Adelaide St Station, Toronto 1, Canada. TORONTO ANTI-DRAFT PROGRAMME

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Jeff Younger, (Rt. 1, Granville, N.Y. 12832) wants to know how to get hold of a used mimeograph machine. Anybody knowing or having some ideas, please contact him. He is in the process of setting up an underground paper.)

* * * * *

From VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE, Canyon, Calif. 94516

Please inform VSC when and if you run any listings from LNS packets. VSC says that they have no other way to know who they're working with. They can supply editors with an article on VSC, or a 3 by 4 inch display ad, or more listings. "Editors might consider referring groups in their area to us--listing with us is free, and makes contact with people around the country." Also, VSC adds that donations are their ONLY source of income.

* * * * *

From Ann Fromes, of Eugene, Oregon, writes:

"We welcomed the article by Glick and Boudin: 'Federal Grand Jury: tool of the state.' It is too bad it came out after a good number of people have already been intimidated into testifying. Again, the movement was caught with its pants down: not to know that there are legal ways to avoid cooperating with grand juries when the 'state' had given us such long notice that their use would become an increasingly important tool of repression...there is no excuse."

Grand juries, both Federal and County, have been used recently in Oregon against U of O students. One of them was secret with only fink witnesses testifying. (The concern was over "guerrilla" confrontations with draft board members and Navy recruiters.) But the other subpoenaed a couple of movement sympathizers. They were scared and had little advice.

We are planning to reproduce the article in its entirety, along with some cogent points on how to treat the FBI, etc and distribute it outside as well as inside the movement and underground press. Other communities might want to do this: grand juries, as well as congressional investigating committees will be looking into everything."

* * * * *

MORE R.M.B.B. NEXT WEEK. LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

OLIGOPOLY IN ACTION:
TEXACO THINKS TIME IS RIGHT
by Dennis Fitzgerald
LIBERATION News Service

In a textbook-clear demonstration of a U.S. economic oligopoly in action, Texaco, Inc. recently initiated a price boost in the cost of gasoline.

Texaco, the nation's largest gasoline marketer, posted a 0.6 cent-a-gallon increase in the price of gas to its dealers Monday, Feb. 24. Also announced was a 20 cent-a-barrel price boost to crude oil producers.

Once every year or two an action such as this will occur, advancing by response and counter-response across the front page of the newspaper. Yet it invariably passes, noted, but not comprehended by the people who pay for this system.

The fault lies in the character of contemporary economic analysis -- or at least in that character as it finds expression in the Wall Street Journal, on the business page of your daily newspaper, and in the public pronouncements of corporate and government officials; one can only speculate about the content of discussions which never reach the mass media.

Unfortunately, the analysis offered the public is the economic equivalent of Ronald Reagan's political analysis. It deals with cause and effect in a tight little box: Student rioters = Troublemakers = Call the cops; Inflation = Price Increases = Hold down the minimum wage and Restrict credit. That's simplistic and a little unfair (even to Reagan), but it exemplifies a preoccupation with micro-analysis and an almost total neglect for the implications of "what's going on."

Thus the case of Texaco is an instructive one for study.

Why a Price Hike Now?

On the path from the oil well to your neighborhood filling station are three rather distinct areas of business.

There are the producers (responsible for research and development) who search out the oil,

drill for it, and sell it in barrels. There are the refiners who purchase the barrels and extract the several petroleum products, chiefly gasoline. And there are the marketers who distribute these products through various retail outlets. Some of these outlets are owned and controlled directly by the marketer, but the great majority of them are independent businesses -- franchises sold or leased to individuals.

The larger gas companies, such as Texaco, are all three of these -- producer, refiner and marketer. But there are many smaller companies, progressively fewer, that perform one function or another independently; and when the big boys move, or don't move, it is these independent refiners or producers that are likely to be caught in the squeeze. (Just how will be looked at later.)

Why did Texaco feel the need to raise prices now, and why are other gasoline marketers making similar increases?

Texaco attributed the price boost to sharply rising costs, particularly wages and labor benefits, and to the need to increase the price paid for crude oil.

Texaco's announcement for the price increase stated that "wholesale gasoline prices have been depressed for most of the past decade." During the last ten years wholesale gas prices have increased only two per cent, but "wholesale commodity prices in general rose 11 per cent and consumer prices rose 24 per cent."

All of which is no doubt true. On Jan. 4 of this year, 60,000 members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union struck 100 refineries. Twenty major oil companies and numerous independents had refused to meet union demands for a 72 cent-an-hour pay boost over the \$3.80 average rate. In most areas that strike has been settled with large pay increases for workers. Phillips Petroleum recently conceded to the largest package increase in wages and benefits in that company's history.

But despite the truth of these figures, it's

all a hoax. Texaco is not worried about its profits disappearing. Texaco is worried about its profits decreasing.

Because of the competitive nature of such large corporations (not price competitive, but nevertheless competitive, to be discussed later), it is necessary that a large margin of profit increase. It was not until this would ordinarily occur either through prices simply through the cost-reducing effects of advancing technology and the expansion of markets. But when wages or other costs go up for no reason or another increase, they must be passed on to the consumer--again, not because cost increases necessarily threaten profits, but because they threaten the level of the margin of profits.

Labor costs aren't the industry's biggest headache though. The aero-space industry, for instance, pays out 40.5 per cent of its gross earnings to labor compared to only 11.4 per cent to the petroleum industry. So when Texaco complains about wage increases, it's only because the unions' victories are pinching what was already a tight shoe.

The search for oil in particular is an increasingly expensive operation. As oil reserves dwindle (no one has yet discovered a way to re-seed an oil field), the search for new supplies and the development of new techniques required for getting to those supplies makes production less and less economically profitable--and more in need of such supports as the federal oil depletion allowance.

Thus the 20 cent-a-barrel increase to crude producers is an attempt, admittedly inadequate, to shore up financial troubles in that area. Some observers have speculated that the price increase was made at this time largely as an indication to Congress that if the oil depletion allowance, expected to come under heavy attack this year, is tightened, further price increases will be necessary to pay for the price boosts in the price of crude.

But What Will Upstreamers Do?

How have the other gas and oil companies responded to Texaco's moves? The Big Three--Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Gulf Oil Corp., and the American Oil Co.--have all responded with price increases.

0.7 cent-a-gallon two days later, Feb. 26. Thursday, Feb. 27, found Sinclair Oil Corp. and Gulf Oil Co. making an equal 0.6 cent-a-gallon hike. Price advances on crude are occurring, but somewhat more slowly. Most other companies have been quick to fall into step with Texaco's wholesale price raise.

But not too quick. A week and a half later, there are significant remaining holdouts, two of the nation's largest marketers--Shell Oil Co. and Humble Oil and Refining Co.--have announced no wholesale price changes.

These corporations are concerned that the federal government may find cause to act against such tacit collusion. Or more directly--since the government is not so much preoccupied with the fact of collusion as with the effect of collusion--these corporations are waiting to see how the Administration will react to this addition to the present inflationary tendency of the economy.

For them the memory is still too fresh of the conflict between John Kennedy and Roger Blough when U.S. Steel attempted a price increase in 1962. Or of the Johnson Administration's response last August when Bethlehem Steel and others decided that an increase in steel prices was in order. Johnson, disagreeing, poured much invective upon Bethlehem and ordered government, civic and military agencies to switch steel orders from firms that had followed Bethlehem's example of an across-the-board five per cent increase. Also threatened was a Federal Trade Commission investigation into the steel industry's pricing practices.

A compromise was reached when goliath U.S. Steel, which had theretofore restrained itself, announced that it was raising its prices, but only by 2.5 per cent and only for about 65 per cent of its industrial products. Other corporations quickly adjusted their pricing to U.S. Steel's action, and everyone went back to his corner mumbling a little.

The government functions in this situation not as a protector of the public's welfare but as an arbiter among various corporate interests.

Kennedy and Johnson were not acting against the steel industry; they were acting for the entire

corporate structure. Those administrations apparently decided that what was good for the steel industry would not at that time be good for the corporate whole.

What About the Little Guy?

Before discussing further the shape of the economic system suggested above, let's return to our independents whom we left caught in the squeeze. It is an observed fact that once a particular sector of the economy reaches a stage of high development, the small businesses operating in that sector are doomed--with a resurrection factor only a little better than that of humanity. Our American mythology denies this, of course, mythology evolving more slowly than realities. Thus we are left with the myth of every man free to start his own steel mill. He may, but he can't.

Leonard Refineries of Alma, Mich., is one of those independent refiners being driven out. Leonard must purchase from independent producers all of its crude oil. The company extracts about 25 gallons of gasoline from each barrel of crude that it produces. If Leonard were to boost its gasoline prices 0.6 cent-a-gallon, as the large marketers are doing, that would be a 15 cent-a-barrel gain.

But if the 20 cent-a-barrel price increase on crude becomes industry-wide, which seems almost certain, this is actually a loss for the company. To compensate for this, Leonard may have to boost gasoline prices to at least 0.8 cent-a-gallon, making that company increasingly less price competitive with the large corporations.

Texaco certainly was not unaware of the disparity between its raise in crude prices and the wholesale gas increase. But Texaco is keeping all the money in the family--a little less in the refining sector, a little more in the producing sector. For Leonard, which must go outside its corporate structure to buy crude, that's money out the window.

The independents, though generally as efficient as the large corporations, are unable to handle this sort of challenge. They find their costs rising and their margins of profit shrinking. Increasingly, they are unable to afford the high salaries necessary to attract the best

executives; they can't afford the advertising costs, the discounts, the give-aways and gimmicks with which other firms woo customers. In case of attack, they stand like a knight without his armor: fighting, but stripped of the protection of a high margin of profit, virtually defenseless. And, unlike in the movies, they don't win.

The men who man Leonard's pumps may clean more windshields and smile more widely. But as Leonard's prices more and more reflect its cost disadvantage, customers may not find a smile worth the price. For Leonard and other independent refiners the eventual end will be either extinction or merger. Consolidation is ever more frequent and control is ever more central.

As for the independent producers, they have been at a disadvantage for the past decade. And Texaco's action seems too little too late for many. A representative of Clinton Oil Co., quoted in the Wall Street Journal, estimated that 50 per cent of the nation's independent oil companies have gone out of business in the past ten years. Texaco's price increase, though helpful to producers, is only about a third of what is needed to keep them afloat.

But is this bad? Dispassionately ignoring the fate of the failed independent producers and of poor Mr. Leonard (who may soon have only a few million to show for his efforts) isn't the higher total efficiency of Texaco a good thing? It might be, except for the fact that Texaco's advantage is not reflected in its prices. In oligopolistic pricing, a firm with a cost advantage produces no lower a price than does a firm with higher costs.

The Myth of Consumer Power

One more myth that needs examination before continuing: public demand significantly effects the pricing of such commodities as gasoline. Even the supposedly factual New York Times felt compelled to give this decomposing credo an airing.

The Times reporter penned with a flourish that "The decision [by Texaco] to raise prices may have been made in a corporate board room, more..

but the decision of whether the price advance will hold will be made at the pump by the thousands of people who sell gas and the millions who buy it."

In fact, there is only one consumer who can influence Texaco's pricing: the federal government--the biggest consumer of them all. And the oil companies know it.

Texaco and the other major marketers are not so helpless that they would be forced into retreat by the consequences of independent dealer price wars. To prevent such conflagrations several of the companies have discontinued their dealer price allowances. This has forced the dealers to hold the line with their own one cent-a-gallon retail price increase, or suffer the financial consequences. The previously mentioned disadvantage of the independent refiners should block whatever challenge they might have posed.

And as for "the millions who buy it," the Times reporter neglects the fact that here we are not dealing with plastic gew-gaws, luxury items which are easily boycotted if they become too expensive, but with gasoline. The nation runs on wheels, we are told, and wheels run on gasoline. Adding a few cents to the price of a pack of cigarettes may mean the last puff for some guilty smokers, but raising the price of a gallon of gasoline by a penny will not induce many motorists to take the bus.

But what does all this mean? Mainly it means that the kind of capitalism we all learned about in grade school is dying, has been dying for some time, and in many areas is already dead and just waiting for somebody to acknowledge the fact and perform a decent burial.

In school we learn about free markets and capitalist competition. We're taught that the guy who can sell his goods most cheaply is the guy who gets the business and that's how things are run.

Though such a situation may exist among small businesses and a few newer industries in the U.S., for most of big business the dog-eat-dog era of capitalism is ancient history.

Now it's live-and-let-live (in pricing anyhow)

for the mutual profit and stability of all.

The resources of the companies in an oligopoly are sufficiently large so that no single corporation could effectively challenge the others by its pricing, even if it wanted to. Texaco, the largest marketer in our example, can only suggest the lead; it cannot enforce it. If, for instance, Texaco had decided to cut its prices substantially in an attempt to enlarge its share of the market, the losses to its margin of profit would be far greater than the losses suffered by the other corporations through whatever sales they might lose. In the short run, advertising has insured that brand loyalty will transcend a few pennies price difference. All that the other companies need do is await their "leader's" return to the fold.

There is no price competition, nor would these companies wish there to be. The general theory of monopoly pricing applies. The price of a commodity is the highest price which will be acceptable to the largest market. A lower price than this may increase the market somewhat, but not enough to compensate for the lost sales.

It is the profit margin of the whole which is being guarded. Though each corporation may wish for a larger share, none would wish that the whole be smaller. As a consequence, price competition is banned to the satisfaction of each. The members of an oligopoly compete, but not in pricing. Competition occurs in advertising, developing new markets, and cutting costs. It's all very serious, but the consumer is the last one to profit from the arrangement.

A price increase, unlike a price cut, cannot be considered a competitive threat. It may, in fact, be the opportunity all of the companies have been awaiting to compensate for rising costs. A price hike is mostly a matter of timing. Can an increase be sold to the public to fit the profit maximization formula above? How will the government, in its position of arbiter, react?

Generally it is the most powerful member of an oligopolistic complex that initiates a price increase. But any company that feels the time is right may try its hand. If the others agree, they will follow suit; if not, the company that

attempted the increase will retract it. Monopoly pricing and oligopoly differ in one respect, the former may slide freely up and down as conditions change, according to whatever level may yield the highest profits, but oligopoly pricing can move only up with ease.

The national economy is no longer as it once was--and as the mythmakers would have us believe it still is--a vast, competitive market in which prices, wages and profits rise miraculously from the free interplay among individual businesses.

Though still largely unplanned, the economies of the advanced industrial nations are more and more intertwined with the affairs of governments. The economies are increasingly protected, encouraged and administered as though big business and big government were one entity and not two sectors with common interests. And for modern capitalism there is no other alternative, lest the system tear itself apart, trapped in a vicious tug-of-war between ephemeral prosperities and increasingly desperate depressions.

Some economists foresee these conditions leading towards a not too-distant transition ("not with a bang, but a shrug") to one hue or another of state socialism. Considering the given economic determinants, that could be anything from a repressive facism to a libertarian communism. But given the present political trends, a repressive facism seems the likely choice.

The task lies in altering the political conditions, recognizing the roots of tyranny and destroying them.

-30-

A VIEW OF PRAGUE FROM HAVANA

by Allen Young

LIBERATION News Service

HAVANA (LNS) - Sign in an anti-Cuba demonstration in Prague, May 2, 1962, in which 3000 young Czechs participated. "Cuba Si, Meat No!"

Joke going around at the same time. "Why are there no lines for sleds or skis? Because there's no snow in Cuba."

An incident in a Prague student dorm, April

1961. A Czech girl had a picture of John F. Kennedy hanging above her desk. It was the day that the U.S. and the Cuban exiles launched the Bay of Pigs invasion. "Take down that picture!" A Cuban scholarship student said to her Czech friend. "No, I won't," said the Czech, "he never did us any harm." The next day the Cuban girl got a picture of Hitler and put it above her desk. When the Czech girl became indignant, the Cuban said, "What's wrong? He never did us any harm."

Item. When visiting Latin American students burned a U.S. flag at an anti-imperialist demonstration, Czech youths fought for the remains of the flag and presented them with an apology to the U.S. embassy.

Item. Prostitution is rampant in Prague.

Item. Cuba, which sorely needs hard currency, purposely limits its tourist business because it does not want to pay the social price of tourism.

Item. Czechoslovakia has a special currency called the tuzex, sought on the black market by hippie-appearing youths, preferred by prostitutes, indispensable for obtaining certain goods, and legally available to only a few privileged Czechs.

A brief pretentious interlude:

Q. What are hippies and New Leftists in the U.S. protesting against?

A. The consumption society and the exploitation of man.

Q. What are young Czechs protesting?

A. The lack of blue jeans and colorful shirts.

Q. What do the young Czech rebels look like?

A. U.S. hippies.

Q. What else do the Czechs want?

A. Pretty clothes, cars, nice homes, electrical appliances.

Q. Who is the hero of the young Czechs?

A. John F. Kennedy.

Q. Who is the hero of the hippies and the New Left?

A. Che Guevara.

Q. What is the primary enemy, in the eyes of the young Czech rebels?

A: Socialism and the government of the U.S.S.R.

Q: What is the primary enemy in the eyes of young American rebels?

Imperialism and the government of the U.S.A.

Q: What do the young Czechs know about the New Left?

A: Practically nothing.

* * * *

If there are two poles in the socialist world, they are not occupied by the Soviet Union and China, but by Czechoslovakia and Cuba:

Fidel's speech defending the Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia--a document which merits much broader distribution in the U.S. than it has received so far -- is not the declaration of a puppet (as the enemies of Cuba and a few of its friends have proclaimed). In the speech, Fidel clearly condemns the political and economic program of both Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R.

Whereas Cuba is creating a militant anti-imperialist, independent, selfless, communist economy, Czechoslovakia continues to sink deeper in the mire of an economy based on material incentives, consumer goods and slavish imitation of Western forms.

When young Czechs chant "Dubcek, Svoboda," and jeer the Soviet troops, it is not merely a matter of clamoring for self-determination. The Czechs are expressing their earnest desire for the basic institutions of capitalist society as we know it in America.

Some observers--especially Trotskyists and Maoists -- have criticized the intervention and cited the activities of a "true left" in Czechoslovakia. But no evidence has been produced.

Czechoslovakia has no history of revolution, authentic socialist education, or internationalism. Czechs were quick to blame Cuba for the privations of life in Czechoslovakia, never really considering the basic issue of international solidarity with and support for a country under direct attack by U.S. imperialism. What's worse, the Cubans here report, the Czech government purposefully maneuvered the people into

blaming all domestic economic woes on "aid to Cuba" which was very far from the truth.

Ok, someone might say, the Czechs eat shit. What the Cubans say about the Czech policies may be true, but isn't self-determination still a basic right of all people? (Or is it? What about the "right" of the American people to elect a war criminal as President?)

Anyway, this is where the Cuban argument gets heavy. The Cuban analysis ultimately supports self-determination--in an internationalist context.

What would have happened if the Soviets let the Czech situation run its course? The Cubans are convinced that Czechoslovakia, followed by Poland, Hungary and perhaps other Eastern European states, would return to the Western sphere of influence--economically, politically, and militarily. This would bring dire consequences for those countries most closely engaged in struggle against imperialism--Cuba, Vietnam and Korea. Stemming the imperialist tide is the best contribution toward self-determination. In other words, for the sake of the rest of the world, the Cubans are dismissing Czech socialism and the desires of the Czech people.

Furthermore, the Cubans are anxious to encourage the Soviet Union to adopt harder policies against the U.S. From the Cuban point of view, the Soviet guns were levelled not only against the Czech people (the popular Western conception), but against imperialism, which is what really counts. And seeing the Soviets brandishing guns instead of peace doves gives hopes to the Cubans for the growth of anti-imperialist struggle.

-30-

60 PER CENT OF ALL HIGH SCHOOLS REPORT PROTESTS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Nearly 60 per cent of the High School principals who took part in a recent poll report student protests at their schools. The poll, according to the New York Times, was conducted by the National Association of Secondary school principals. Most of the protests were about local issues -- dress regulations, hair length, etc. Many included broader issues such as racism and the draft.

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LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

On October 14, 27 soldiers, all prisoners in the Presidio Stockade in San Francisco, sat-in, singing "This Land Is My Land" and "We Shall Overcome." They were protesting the murder, three days before, of Richard Bunch, a slight 19-year-old Presidio prisoner, who had been diagnosed as a manic depressive by Army psychiatrists, and whom the men and guards all knew to be suicidal. After his murder, fellow prisoners and guards found notes from Bunch, saying, "One click and its over ...all right, America, I'll pay...If you can't give me love, at least do me the favor of complete annihilation.

Early on October 11, when Bunch asked for advice on killing himself, a friend suggested in jest that he "make a guard think you're trying to escape." Later that day, Pvt. Linden Blake, one of the prisoners who participated in the sit-in, says, "I first noticed Richard Bunch was bothering the guard, asking him questions such as, 'Would you shoot me if I ran?' I heard Bunch say something like 'Aim for my head,' or 'You'd better shoot to kill...' I heard footsteps, and the click of the shotgun being cocked and I turned to see the guard aim and fire, hitting Bunch in the small of the back. There was no command of 'halt' given by the guard...After shooting Bunch, the guard whirled, pointed his gun at me and yelled 'Hit the ground, hit the ground, or I'll shoot you, too' "

During the demonstration on October 14, Pvt. Walter Pawlowski read a demand for an investigation of Bunch's killing and for measures to prevent other prisoners being shot by guards. He and another spokesman complained about overcrowding--as many as 146 men have been squeezed into a stockade built for 76--filth in the prison--sewers were so backed up that excrement floated in the shower room--food shortages and racial prejudice. Suicide attempts were almost part of the routine at the Presidio Stockade; men were slashing their wrists and throats, and swallowing lye. The demonstration was

peaceful and non-violent throughout.

Captain Robert Lamont, the officer in charge of the stockade, heard only some of the men's grievances before walking away. When the prisoners resumed singing, Lamont reappeared with his Universal Code of Military Justice already opened to Article 94, the mutiny statute. Testimony at the court-martial of the 27 indicates, though, that the men were unable to hear Lamont reading the mutiny charge. The men were carried back to the building without offering any resistance.

The next day, the Presidio legal office was busy preparing mutiny charges against the men. It was clear that the Army was attempting to make an "example" of the men, not only for their own benefit, but to intimidate GIs throughout the Bay Area: the army was disturbed about a big demonstration protesting the war in Vietnam, which GI's and civilians had staged in San Francisco on October 12.

Three of the Presidio 27 have already been tried on the mutiny charges, and sentenced to 14, 15 and 16 years at hard labor.

One of the men, Louis Oszczpinski, slashed his wrists during a recess in his court martial.

The alleged "leaders" of the protest can expect even tougher sentences.

There has been widespread protest against the court-martial of the Presidio 27. Over 100 picketed at the Federal Building in New York City, 600 demonstrated at Yale, and many more demonstrations are planned for March 18, when 15 of the men come to trial.

-30-

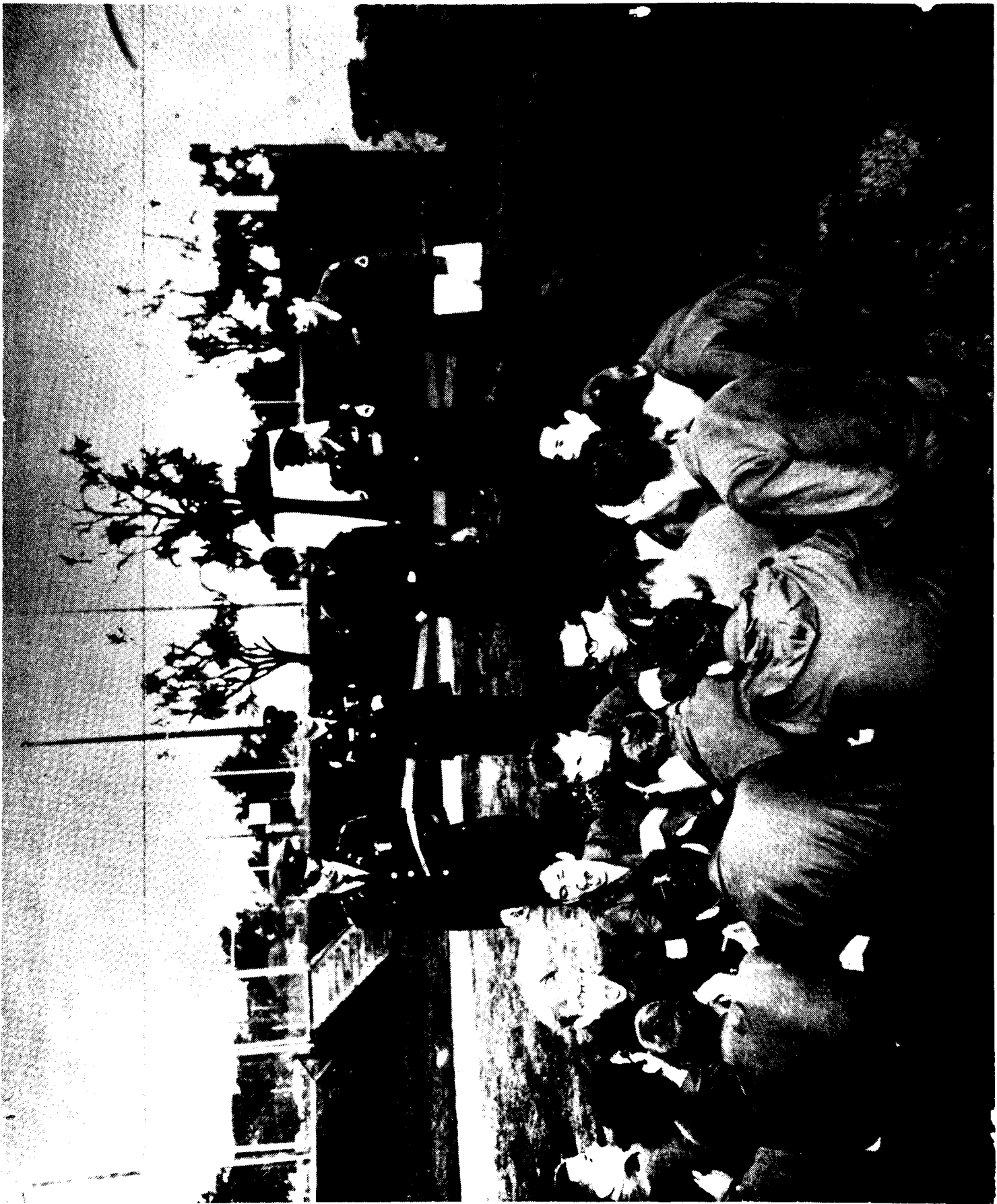
REBEL BOYSCOUTS LIBERATE
HEADQUARTERS

SANTIAGO, Chile (LNS) A group of boy scouts seized scout headquarters in protest of the directors' inability to "effectively respond to the needs of the nation's youths."

The directorate condemned the rebels for their "most unscoutlike attitude," according to the NY Times, and demanded that they abandon the headquarters or be evicted by police. -30-



See Presidio Captions Page 16



See Presidio Captions Page 16

HIP SURVIVAL BULLETIN

What was supposed to be the Drug Symposium in Buffalo, N.Y., turned into the Revolutionary Dope Freak-Out . . . street freaks, Motherfuckers & WereWolfs, and out the bottle and brought heads to student strikers (at State University) together, boogied in the bushes, proving that struggle must be total. Tim Leary says about the HEADONIC COMMUNITIES: "They are part of our culture . . . we are drugs . . . drugs don't come in."

In Seattle, heads & blacks getting together. Spontaneous action in several local high schools. Hip Community getting together behind "repression," moving to self-defense. From the INTERGALACTIC LIBERATION FRONT (International WereWolf Conspiracy):

They're scared to let us move,
Because we might smoke, drink,
We might touch, feel,
We might love each other,
And hate them for keeping us
down.

It's time to get out Brothers & Sisters,
**GET THE MOTHERFUCKERS
NOW!**

The Army claims that acid "posed little if any chemical warfare threat," but since acid had become a "social problem" the results of the research was made available to various government agencies. Concerning LSD as a weapon, they ain't heard of the HEADONIC GUERRILLAS'

Vagin Street Uprockin seeking truth dances naked in N.Y. Hare Krishna sample . . . total freak-out of sexual sugar-addicted hypnotized brainwashed creeps who call pigs to take her to Bellevue afraid of the naked truth. Baldies arrive following day to tell our thorezine-brained sister that she has only to chant Ware Krishna endlessly and everything will be all-right. Brothers and Sisters BEWARE—the orange-robed pigs are coming to take you away.

Communication among Hip Communities throughout Amerika is necessary. Send all information and ideas to the Motherfuckers: East Side Survival Organization, P.O. 512, New York, N. Y. 10002.



TOP: See Presidio photo captions, page 16.

Photo is of demonstration in protest of Presidio trials. Each number and name stands for one of the Presidio 27. Credit/Bill Nowlin-LNS.

BOTTOM: HIP Survival Bulletin by Up Against the
Wall Motherfucker./LNS



PHOTO RERUN: A number of the prints in last packet of this photo were unclear, so we're rerunning it.

The photo was taken at a Be-In in New York's Central Park last fall.

The Cops decided to close the party down, and when the kid in the photo burnt an American flag. They rode in to capture him and then beat him bloody.

PHOTO CREDIT David Fenton/LNS.



CREATION - DESTRUCTION -

opposites flowing
merging
into one
life energy
moving into
perpetual revolution

Credit: UAWMF/LNS



BOTTOM PICTURE: Senator George McGovern gets a pig's head at the New York Hilton. He and other Super Liberals (note Paul O'Dwyer, far right) got together for a "Peace Convocation" sponsored by the Fund for Education in World Order. While they were busy trying to hew out the correct reformist line, Crazies showed up to spoil the show. Crazie waiter is here preparing for the ceremonial unveiling while lady crazie unfurls NLF flag in background. (Senator Javits and Fulbright were similarly honored.)

PICTURE: Pig's head has been revealed -- McGovern and pig are getting to know each other. Crazie waiter dons pigmask. O'Dwyer looks around, pissed off, wondering why he didn't get one too.

IMPORTANT NOTE. bottom picture comes first in time sequence. Photos by Crazies/LNS. SEE STORY THAT GOES WITH THESE PHOTOS ON PAGE 5.